

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

The Daily Gazette  
ISHED. EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
L. T. HOWE & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
RENTS HOY. HIRAM HOWE, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One line close matter, or its equivalent in space,  
one square.

quarter day, 75¢.

1 week, 200¢.

2 weeks, 300¢.

3 weeks, 400¢.

4 weeks, 500¢.

2 months, 800¢.

3 months, 1000¢.

4 months, 1200¢.

5 months, 1400¢.

6 months, 1600¢.

1 year, 1800¢.

2 years, 2000¢.

3 years, 2200¢.

4 years, 2400¢.

5 years, 2600¢.

6 years, 2800¢.

7 years, 3000¢.

8 years, 3200¢.

9 years, 3400¢.

10 years, 3600¢.

11 years, 3800¢.

12 years, 4000¢.

13 years, 4200¢.

14 years, 4400¢.

15 years, 4600¢.

16 years, 4800¢.

17 years, 5000¢.

18 years, 5200¢.

19 years, 5400¢.

20 years, 5600¢.

21 years, 5800¢.

22 years, 6000¢.

23 years, 6200¢.

24 years, 6400¢.

25 years, 6600¢.

26 years, 6800¢.

27 years, 7000¢.

28 years, 7200¢.

29 years, 7400¢.

30 years, 7600¢.

31 years, 7800¢.

32 years, 8000¢.

33 years, 8200¢.

34 years, 8400¢.

35 years, 8600¢.

36 years, 8800¢.

37 years, 9000¢.

38 years, 9200¢.

39 years, 9400¢.

40 years, 9600¢.

41 years, 9800¢.

42 years, 10000¢.

43 years, 10200¢.

44 years, 10400¢.

45 years, 10600¢.

46 years, 10800¢.

47 years, 11000¢.

48 years, 11200¢.

49 years, 11400¢.

50 years, 11600¢.

51 years, 11800¢.

52 years, 12000¢.

53 years, 12200¢.

54 years, 12400¢.

55 years, 12600¢.

56 years, 12800¢.

57 years, 13000¢.

58 years, 13200¢.

59 years, 13400¢.

60 years, 13600¢.

61 years, 13800¢.

62 years, 14000¢.

63 years, 14200¢.

64 years, 14400¢.

65 years, 14600¢.

66 years, 14800¢.

67 years, 15000¢.

68 years, 15200¢.

69 years, 15400¢.

70 years, 15600¢.

71 years, 15800¢.

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85 years, 18600¢.

86 years, 18800¢.

87 years, 19000¢.

88 years, 19200¢.

89 years, 19400¢.

90 years, 19600¢.

91 years, 19800¢.

92 years, 20000¢.

93 years, 20200¢.

94 years, 20400¢.

95 years, 20600¢.

96 years, 20800¢.

97 years, 21000¢.

98 years, 21200¢.

99 years, 21400¢.

100 years, 21600¢.

## THE OLD SHOP.

UNDER  
Improvised and Made by

## A New Administration.

The firm of Hiram & Daniel, having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business of the old firm, and will endeavor to

the satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in 1863.

Keep Up.

Post Boot and Shoe Establishment.

In Janesville. He is not receiving a very large and superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the

PERFECTLY ACCURATE.

Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes

to the heartiest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

proprietor appeals with the utmost confidence to the

reputation of the old shop.

General Hunter arrived at Port Royal on the

18th, and the iron-clad Montauk and

Passaic entered the harbor a day or two later.

The New York Times' correspond-

ent writes:

On Thursday, Admiral Dupont, accom-

panied by Fleet-Captain Rogers and other

members of his staff, paid a visit of con-

sultation to General Hunter, at which Gen.

Truman Seymour assisted, and at which the

general basis of the future joint land

and naval operations was agreed upon.

Of course I cannot tell anything, certainly

about the programme. I only know that

among us outsiders there is great doubt as to

what part of the coast the joint expedi-

tion will hold when leaving the harbor—

whether north to Charleston or south to

Savannah. Some persons, professing to

be fully informed, say that Charleston is to

be the point of attack, and that are not a

few who have come to the conclusion that

Savannah is to be first assaulted. Judging

from all the preparations I can see, and the

vast number and amount of stores now be-

ing shipped to Port Royal, my own guess,

is that we are to be the point of attack.

Admiral Dupont and General Hunter are

to be the point of attack.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1863.

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SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES GOLT. HIRAM COOK. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines per square, or its equivalent in space, one cent per square.

1 Square, 1 day, \$7.50  
do do 1 week, 2.00  
do do 3 " 8.00  
do do 4 " 9.00  
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Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 times; \$1.00 per year for each additional time. Ships, boats, (loaded and kept inside, having price of ordinary advertisements,) 50 per cent above ordinary rates. Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire-Companies, &c. &c. Advertisements accompanied with directions will be inserted full paid, and charged for accordingly. All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. The rule will not be varied from individual guarantee.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. J. BARRON, Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Main Streets, octdawft

NOAH NEWELL, Wholesale and detail bookseller, ant. Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

E. P. COLE, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Beale's Hardware Residence, five doors south of the First Baptist Church.

M. B. JOHNSON, Dentist, Office in Janesville & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis., octdawft

KNOT, LEON & JACKSON, attorneys at law, Hyatt House block, Janesville, Wis., H. KNOWLES, Esq., (full law) A. JACKSON.

J. H. N. NANS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis., octdawft

WILLARD MEHLILL, Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis., octdawft

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D., Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence Academy, a few rods north-west Milwaukee freight depot, octdawft

SANFORD A. HUDSON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin, Octdawft

H. A. PATTERSON, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis., Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office, octdawft

CASE & REIGART, Attorneys at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Main street, Janesville, Wis., octdawft

M. T. CASSADY & GIBBS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis., with full abstraction of the Law and Loan Money, octdawft

J. M. MAX, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's Block, opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets, octdawft

L. O. O. N., Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday Evening of each week, octdawft

NEW YORK CASH STORE, Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Drapery, Solar Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hand and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise, at the lowest cash prices.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A LARGE INVOICE OF FRESH GOODS Just Received.

I BEG to inform my numerous patrons and the public generally that I have just returned from the eastern markets with a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, which for variety of styles and excellence of workmanship, CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below: Men's Split, Buff, Lasting, Gloves, Calf and Goat

OXFORD TIES, from \$1.00 to 2.00. Men's Cut, Glove, CC, Q, and Grav. Sewed and Pegged Congress, from \$1.25 to \$3.00. Ladies' English Lasting, Cong, Silk Gore Heel, 90c \$1, 125, 150, 175, 200, 250.

SIDE LACE HEEL, only 62½ cents. LADIES' KID CONG HEEL, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. G. Kid, Glove, CC, Buff and Cloth BOOTEES, from 75 cents to \$1.75. Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet SO SLIPPERS, at prices ranging from 40 cents to \$1.50. Boys' Misses' and Children's Wear, in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates. I am enabled, by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for less.

LOIS M. MOROY, than any other concern here do. I am not gassing, but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of

CUSTOM MADE WORK, and am prepared, as usual, to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

With dispatch and reasonable rates.

For the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I am sincerely grateful and hope for a continuance of the same. I would solicit a call from all about purchasing, for the Rock River, and have them at my store, Chicago or Rochester profit. C. MINER, Sign of Big Boot, opposite McKey & Bro., Main street, Janesville, octdawft

MACHINE OIL!! A very superior article, at Colwell's Drug Store SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MACE, Main Street, octdawft

AMUSEMENT.

The proprietors would respectfully announce to the citizens of Janesville and vicinity that they have recently opened a new and elegant hall, two doors north of McKey's store, and have space for all kinds of amusements, making them first class alleys, being thoroughly roomed and furnished. All those whose like the healthful exercise are requested to call and try them. Oysters and Refreshments served at all times. octdawft

## THE OLD SHOP UNDER A New Administration.

## The Jessup Grain Drill! Improved and Made by R. J. RICHARDSON.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business at the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to make the best of it.

THE satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in 1862 has induced me to

Make Double the Number for 1863.

The principle of the Drill is all that was at first claimed for it. The experience of 1862 enables me to make them best.

Adapted to the peculiarities of this Soil,

which is very difficult to till.

It is the opinion of the subscriber that these drills were used in this locality last spring, and it is universally conceded that the Richardson Drill is

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Adapted to the peculiarities of this Soil,



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The News.

We have news from Richmond that the federal gunboat J. P. Smith had surrendered to the rebels in Stono river near Charleston. Inasmuch as the account states that the rebels had only one man wounded in the affair, we doubt the whole story.

The news from Galveston is not of the most encouraging character. The fleet there has been attempting to reduce the fortifications without injuring the Harriet Lane, which they intended to capture, and the result is the escape of the Harriet Lane on the 19th, with two or three gunboats in pursuit.

The editor of the Philadelphia paper, who had been arrested for publishing disloyal articles, has been released. Is this folly of arresting and releasing never to end?

There is a rumor of the destruction of the pirate Ovito or Florida, which needs confirmation.

We hope it is true, as reported, that Gen. Butler is to go back to New Orleans with increased powers.

Mr. Greeley denies that he has made any private efforts to induce French mediation in our affairs.

Stocks are dull and lower, and gold has fallen a trifle.

Another British steamer, with important and valuable supplies, has been captured by the blockading fleet off Charleston. British "neutrality" is exemplified in the contraband nature of her cargo.

A great expedition against Wilmington or Charleston is gathering at Morehead City, N. C., near Beaufort.

## Showing their Hand.

A series of resolutions introduced into the Illinois legislature develops the democratic programme in relation to the war. They declare that the President has wilfully deceived the soldiers, by turning the war into a dishonorable and disgraceful crusade against the established rights of the states. He has declared martial law in every state in the Union; imprisoned citizens in loathsome dungeons; sanctioned the taking of the lives of peaceful, innocent and respected citizens of the states, to atone for the acts of others; attempted to equalize the white and black races; to excite servile insurrection in the southern states; divided a state without the consent of its legislature; degraded the Union army by receiving negroes into the service; forced negroes upon us against our wishes; squandered the nation's wealth and made us a bankrupt people; suppressed the press and free speech; closed the doors of churches, and deprived citizens of the right to serve God according to their consciences; proposes to involve us in a ruinous system of taxation, for the purpose of purchasing and freeing negroes; pandering to New England capitalists, in not using means to open the Mississippi river; sanctioned the Morill tariff, by which the east is enriching itself at the expense of the west.

Any person who will notice the contents of most of the democratic papers in the Union, the Monitor of this city among them, will see how exactly these resolutions agree with the charges made by those papers against the administration. The plan now fully adopted is to fight the republican party instead of the rebellion. The democratic party is to be reinstated in power, not for the purpose of prosecuting the war more vigorously than the administration has done it, but to make a peace with the seceded states in which every traitor in arms against the government is to be restored to all his civil rights, and slavery receive new guarantees of protection. Or if the seceded states refuse to come back and preserve the Union intact, then a separation is to be favored, and the western states thrown into a confederacy with the slave states. This is now the project on foot, and the evidence, which is already sufficient to thoroughly convince any thinking man, will soon be so apparent that no one will pretend to dispute it.

That is, gold—the standard of value—has gone up to about \$1,60, while the standard securities of government stand at 95—thus reducing the credit of the government to 35 cents on the dollar.—*Madison Patriot*.

The Patriot is either foolish or malicious in publishing such a statement. It is a falsehood to say that government securities have fallen to 35 cents, because gold may have been bought and sold in Wall street for a premium of 60 cents over paper. According to this mode of calculating, greenbacks would be worth nothing if gold should advance to 200, whereas the discount would really be 50 per cent, and the gold value 50 cents on the dollar. If government stocks sell for 95 cents in paper, and gold for 160 cents in paper, the true gold value of government stocks would be 50 cents on the dollar, or 24 cents on the dollar more than the Patriot makes it. We do not believe the Patriot is fool enough to be sincere in the above statement, and we therefor conclude that its motive arises from a desire to run down the credit of the government by lying, a practice in which it

consistently indulges every day. What other object can it have than to help along with the rebellion? A true Patriot should by all means, in these trying times, endeavor to sustain the credit of the country; we therefore conclude that the Madison Patriot is one of the spurious sort which desires the destruction of all government credit, and the consequent success of the rebellion.

## The President's Interference with the Army of the Potomac.

The statement that the President had interfered with the army of the Potomac, so far as to prevent another assault upon Fredericksburg, is now known to be true. The reason given is that the disaffection among many of the officers is so great that the army cannot be relied upon until these officers, high and low, are removed. It is understood that General Hooker has authority to do this. Correspondents in the army represent the soldiers as true and loyal, and that they do not, to any considerable extent, sympathize with the shoulder strapped disloyalty, but are ready to march upon the enemy at any time when ordered. The object of the disaffected officers is to bring about the restoration of McClellan, by preventing any successful campaign against the enemy until this is accomplished. Under such circumstances the most radical reform appears to be a necessity in the army of the Potomac; it has been too long delayed for the good of the country.

FURTHER CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—Proceedings on the writs of habeas corpus issued in behalf of Anton Rosskopf, Joseph Lancaster, Frederick Weeks, Carl Deignitz, August T. Schroeder and Philip Harlop, drafted soldiers of the 3rd regiment, were held yesterday before Court Commissioner Mitchell. Col. Anseke had not presented his return yesterday—the time specified for it—and an attachment was issued against him, and given to Sheriff Webster. Other drafted men have applied for writs of habeas corpus, and some more of them have been placed in the custody of the sheriff until their claims for exemption can be heard.

If it goes on at this rate much longer the 3rd will find itself somewhat reduced by the time it starts for the south. It has been said that they are to leave at once—perhaps in a day or two. It is also said that Col. Anseke will not admit any more officers inside of his lines to serve these writs. Things are getting mixed in this department.—*Wisconsin*.

We presume the Governor has found it necessary to discontinue Camp Washburne as a rendezvous for drafted men, and others of a like nature at Milwaukee. The Madison Journal, of Saturday, says:

By general order No. 4, published in today's paper, it will be seen that the Governor or directs that Camp Washburne, at Milwaukee, be discontinued as a camp of rendezvous for drafted men from and after Monday next. All drafted men heretofore ordered to report at Camp Washburne, in cluding those to be drafted in Manitowoc county, will hereafter report to Capt. E. R. Chase, at Camp Randall.

These conflicts of authority which have arisen in consequence of the intermeddling of the civil courts with military affairs, are the best possible commentaries upon the necessity, not only of a decision settling the authority of each, but of one which shall give to the military authorities jurisdiction over all military matters, leaving to the civil courts their usual jurisdiction over matters belonging to them, when war and rebellion do not exist.

RESTORATION OF COL. GILL.—Gen. L. A. Gill has kindly shown us a letter from Wm. F. Summerfield, hospital steward of the 29th regiment, detailing the circumstances of Col. Gill's arrest, his honorable acquisition, and restoration to his command. It seems the arrest grew out of a misunderstanding on the part of Col. Gill as to the real nature of Gen. Gorman's orders, and as soon as the necessary explanation was made, all further proceedings were stopped, Col. Gill released, and restored to his former position. His arrest caused intense excitement in his regiment, and on his return to his man he was received with lively demonstrations of joy. We think Col. Gill's idea that the army was in the south to put down the rebellion and not to protect and aid speculators in cotton, was about right. The truth is, that the division in Arkansas has the reputation of having won more fame in capturing cotton bales than in fighting the enemy and taking their strongholds. Whether this statement is flattering or not, the charge has been repeatedly made, and the facts are too stubborn and well known to admit of denial. Almost every letter that comes from Helena is filled with complaints on this subject, and it is high time that the commanding officer of the department should show sufficient firmness to his men to be received with lively demonstrations of joy. We think Col. Gill's idea that the army was in the south to put down the rebellion and not to protect and aid speculators in cotton, was about right.

Saturday evening, Jan. 10th.—We arrived off Galveston about noon to-day, and as soon as the captain reported to the flag officer, the request went up from the flag officer to prepare for action and get under weigh. The Brooklyn stopped about two miles from the fort, while the New London and Scioa went close in, to draw, if possible, the fire of any batteries which the rebels may have erected. Surrounding the fort could be seen the tents of the troops; towards them our fire was directed.

## To-Day's Report.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Oscine Union Passenger Depot

## Saturday Night's Report.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 30.

The resolutions forwarded by the Indiana officers to the legislature of that state, were drawn up by Major Henry Jordan, of the 17th Indiana, and not by Col. Hunter, of the 82d, as stated in the Cincinnati Commercial. Col. Wilder, of the 17th, Colonel Holt, of the 73d, and Capt. Kelly, of the 18th battery, all democrats, took an active part. The resolutions and preliminaries leading thereto have been submitted to the 26th Indiana regiment, and have been endorsed by every private soldier and every officer, with three exceptions. The soldiers everywhere endorse them with the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm, and it is doubtful if in this entire army a dozen from Indiana can be found who will not support them heart and hand.

CAIRO, Jan. 31.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—The ram Horner arrived from Vickeburg this morning. She had been on picket duty. She left Sunday morning, having on board Capt. Geo. Q. White, a quartermaster of the ram fleet, who is bearer of dispatches.

SURFORD, Feb. 1.

A reconnoisance of the 1st mounted New York rifles went to Sevi, also in the direction of Isle of Wight, to within half a mile of the Blackwater bridge, but could not find the enemy any where in that vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Special to Tribune.—General Butler has had several interviews with the President and Secretary of war, who have formally renewed the proposition that he shall go back to New Orleans to resume command of the Department of the Gulf and Texas, and the troops which General Banks will lead thither, but with additional powers and responsibilities, including those attached to the organization of an African army on the Mississippi. It is said that Butler now hesitates about accepting the command in the shape it is offered, fearing that the means given him are altogether disproportionate to the end to be accomplished.

Rebel newspaper report that one of our iron clads had made an unsuccessful attack upon a fort on the coast of Georgia, and had been obliged to retire in consequence of an injury to her turret.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The New Orleans Delta of the 22d of January, says: The pilots of the vessels who boarded the 250 on the 8th are under arrest; there are eight of them. They previous to this arrest, says the Delta, they had taken the oath of allegiance, they ought to be hanged. This was previous to the Alabama's appearance off Galveston and the sinking of the Hatteras.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

Great Eastern and Europa have arrived.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions heavy and dull.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.

Morgan, with considerable force, is reported as crossing the Cumberland river above and below Rowena, either to cut the railroad or obtain possession of certain points in northern and central Kentucky.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, February 2.

New Orleans letters state that the Harriet Lane escaped from Galveston on the 19th, chased by the Brooklyn and two or three gunboats.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

February 1st, 1863.

Nothing new; only another storm which will increase the mud which already impedes our movements.

NEW YORK, February 2.

Flour quiet, very firm, 7,557,75 extra stale.

Whiskey quite firm, 1,341,67 Chicago spring; 1,571,63 Milwaukee club; 1,654,172 winter red. Corn 142d better, 96. Pork firm. Whiskey decidedly higher; 246.3.

MOOREMAN CITY, N. C. January 30.

The waters between here and Beaufort are covered with vessels, awaiting the abatement of the severe gale. The army is in a splendid condition and eager for the coming conflict.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Full and satisfactory explanations have passed between the French minister and the state department regarding the recent alleged efforts to induce M. Mercier to depart from a just and friendly decision respecting our affairs.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday, has the following: A telegram was received Thursday night announcing the capture of the British steamer Princess Royal, attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. This vessel recently left Halifax, and the blockaders were on the lookout for her. She had a valuable cargo—eight Whitworth cannon, four steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, were also captured aboard. The pilot and some of the crew escaped in boats to Charleston, bringing important dispatches from Capt. Maury to the confederate government.

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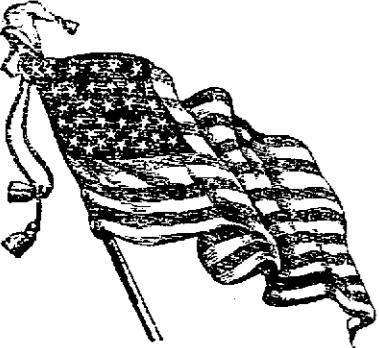
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Feb. 8, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

We have news from Richmond that the federal gunboat J. P. Smith had surrendered to the rebels in Stono river near Charleston. Inasmuch as the account states that the rebels had only one man wounded in the affair, we doubt the whole story.

The news from Galveston is not of the most encouraging character. The fleet there has been attempting to reduce the fortifications without injuring the Harriet Lane, which they intended to capture, and the result is the escape of the Harriet Lane on the 19th, with two or three gunboats in pursuit.

The editor of the Philadelphia paper, who had been arrested for publishing disloyal articles, has been released. Is this folly of arresting and releasing never to end?

There is a rumor of the destruction of the pirate Ovieto or Florida, which needs confirmation.

We hope it is true, as reported, that Gen. Butler is to go back to New Orleans with increased powers.

Mr. Greeley denies that he has made any private efforts to induce French mediation in our affairs.

Stocks are dull and lower, and gold has fallen a trifle.

Another British steamer, with important and valuable supplies, has been captured by the blockading fleet of Charleston.—British "neutrality" is exemplified in the contraband nature of her cargo.

A great expedition against Wilmington or Charleston is gathering at Morehead City, N. C., near Beaufort.

## Showing their Hand.

A series of resolutions introduced into the Illinois legislature developed the democratic programme in relation to the war. They declare that the President has wilfully deceived the soldiers, by turning the war into a dishonorable and disgraceful crusade against the established rights of the states. He has declared martial law in every state in the Union; imprisoned citizens in those some dungeons; sanctioned the taking of the lives of peaceful, innocent and respected citizens of the states, to atone for the acts of others; attempted to equalize the white and black races; to excite servile insurrection in the southern states; divided a state without the consent of its legislature; degraded the Union army by receiving negroes into the service; forced negroes upon us against our wishes; squandered the nation's wealth and made us a bankrupt people; suppressed the press and free speech; closed the doors of churches, and deprived citizens of the right to serve God according to their consciences; proposes to involve us in a ruinous system of taxation, for the purpose of purchasing and freeing negroes; pandering to New England capitalists, in not using means to open the Mississippi river; sanctioned the Morill tariff, by which the east is enriching itself at the expense of the west.

Any person who will notice the contents of most of the democratic papers in the Union, the Monitor of this city among them, will see how exactly these resolutions agree with the charges made by those papers against the administration. The plan now fully adopted is to fight the republican party instead of the rebellion. The democratic party is to be reinstated in power, not for the purpose of prosecuting the war more vigorously than the administration has done it, but to make a peace with the seceded states in which every traitor in arms against the government is to be restored to all his civil rights, and slavery receive new guarantees of protection. Or if the seceded states refuse to come back and preserve the Union intact, then a separation is to be favored, and the western states thrown into a confederacy with the slave states. This is now the project on foot, and the evidence, which is already sufficient to thoroughly convince any thinking man, will soon be so apparent that no one will pretend to dispute it.

That is gold—the standard of value—has gone up to about \$1.60, while the standard securities of government stand at 95—thus reducing the credit of the government to 35 cents on the dollar.—*Madison Patriot*.

The Patriot is either foolish or malicious in publishing such a statement. It is a falsehood to say that government securities have fallen to 35 cents, because gold may have been bought and sold in Wall street for a premium of 60 cents over paper. According to this mode of calculating, greenbacks would be worth nothing if gold should advance to 200, whereas the discount would really be 50 per cent, and the gold value 50 cents on the dollar. If government stocks sell for 95 cents in paper, and gold for 160 cents in paper, the true gold value of government stocks would be 39 cents on the dollar, or 24 cents on the dollar more than the Patriot makes it. We do not believe the Patriot is fool enough to be sincere in the above statement, and we therefore conclude that its motive arises from a desire to run down the credit of the government by lying, a practice in which it

consistently indulges every day. What other object can it have than to help along with the rebellion? A true Patriot should by all means, in these trying times, endeavor to sustain the credit of the country; we therefore conclude that the Madison Patriot is one of the spurious sort which desires the destruction of all government credit, and the consequent success of the rebellion.

## The President's Interference with the Army of the Potomac.

The statement that the President had interfered with the army of the Potomac, so far as to prevent another assault upon Fredericksburg, is now known to be true. The reason given is that the disaffection among many of the officers is so great that the army cannot be relied upon until these officers, high and low, are removed. It is understood that General Hooker has authority to do this. Correspondents in the army represent the soldiers as true and loyal, and that they do not, to any considerable extent, sympathize with the shoulder strapped disloyalty, but are ready to march upon the enemy at any time when ordered. The object of the disaffected officers is to bring about the restoration of McClellan, by preventing any successful campaign against the enemy until this is accomplished. Under such circumstances the most radical reform appears to be a necessity in the army of the Potomac; it has been too long delayed for the good of the country.

**Further Conflict of Authority.**—Proceedings on the writs of *habeas corpus* issued in behalf of Anton Rosskopf, Joseph Lancaster, Frederick Weeks, Carl Degitz, August T. Schreider and Philip Harlop, drafted soldiers of the 34th regiment, were had yesterday before Court Commissioner Mitchell. Col. Annske had not presented his return yesterday—the time specified for it—and an attachment was issued against him, and given to Sheriff Webster. Other drafted men have applied for writs of *habeas corpus*, and some more of them have been placed in the custody of the sheriff until their claims for exemption can be heard.

If it goes on at this rate much longer the 34th will find itself somewhat reduced by the time it starts for the south. It has been said that they are to leave at once—perhaps in a day or two. It is also said that Col. Annske will not admit any more officers inside of his lines to serve these writs. Things are getting mixed in this department.—*Wisconsin*.

We presume the Governor has found it necessary to discontinue Camp Washburne as a rendezvous for drafted men, and others of a like nature at Milwaukee. The Madison Journal, of Saturday, says:

By general order No. 4, published in today's paper, it will be seen that the Governor directs that Camp Washburne, at Milwaukee, be discontinued as a camp of rendezvous for drafted men from and after Monday next. All drafted men heretofore ordered to report at Camp Washburne, including those to be drafted in Manitowoc county, will hereafter report to Capt. E. R. Chase, at Camp Randall.

These conflicts of authority which have arisen in consequence of the intermeddling of the civil courts with military affairs, are the best possible commentaries upon the necessity, not only of a decision settling the authority of each, but of one which shall give to the military authorities jurisdiction over all military matters, leaving to the civil courts their usual jurisdiction over matters belonging to them, when war and rebellion do not exist.

**Resignation of Col. Gill.**—Gen. L. A. Cole has kindly shown us a letter from Wm. F. Summerfield, hotel steward of the 29th regiment, detailing the circumstances of Col. Gill's arrest, his honorable acquisition, and restoration to his command. It seems the arrest grew out of a misunderstanding on the part of Col. Gill as to the real nature of Gen. Gorman's orders, and as soon as the necessary explanation was made, all further proceedings were stopped, Col. Gill released, and restored to his former position. His arrest caused intense excitement in his regiment, and on his return to his men he was received with lively demonstrations of joy. We think Col. Gill's idea that the army was in the south to put down the rebellion and not to protect and aid speculators in cotton, was about right.

**Charleston, Jan. 30.**—The federal gunboat J. P. Smith, carrying 11 guns and 350 men, surrendered unconditionally to our forces this morning, after a sharp engagement at Stono river. The enemy's loss is heavy. Only one man wounded on our side. Another federal gunboat escaped in a crippled condition.

The following extract from a letter written by acting assistant Paymaster Fred Thompson, of the steamer New London, has been forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy:

Saturday evening, Jan. 10th.—We arrived off Galveston about noon today, and as soon as the captain reported to the flag officer, the request went up from the flag officer to prepare for action and get under way. The Brooklyn stopped about two miles from the fort, while the New London and Scioa went close in, to draw, if possible, the fire of any batteries surrounding the fort could be seen the tents of the troops towards them our fire was directed.

The ball was opened by the Brooklyn; the Scioa followed with her 11 inch and Parrot at one extremity of the town, while along the front at the other extremity we opened with one Parrot and one Sawyer, but elicited no reply. We then went with a mile and a half of the front and opened fire on the encampments. The Scioa came after us, while the Brooklyn with the tremendous range of her guns planted a shell nearly at the distance of 3 miles. We were rolling tremendously and had to fire as we were rising, our starboard 30 pounder was fired and the shell exploded in the fort and soon down came the rebel rag, the bayards.

**How the Soldiers War.**—We clip the following extract from a letter in the Dixon Republican and Telegraph, from a lieutenant in the 46th Illinois regiment, dated Moscow, Tenn., Jan. 20:

"We found at Holly Springs the 10th Illinois regiment under guard and disarmed. Some of these men tried to desert, others forged passes, and at last a majority of the regiment started away and gave three cheers for Jeff Davis. Some of the men claim that it is the doing of the officers, but none of them have much to say and we would think if anything would make men run the drumming and hoisting they have had from the other regiments would have this effect. Some of the regiments could scarcely be restrained from pitching in, and as they said, 'shooting the cowardly traitors.'

"We hate cowardly villains and traitors who are afraid that the rebels will be hurt or deprived of their property, when found in the army, as much as those who are still at our homes, and would rather shoot them than southern traitors. We are surprised that men should be allowed to put forth such resolutions as those lately passed in Springfield, and if the black hearted cowards who put them forth think they have friends in the army, they are sadly deceived.

Dark and dispiriting as the future looks we are still ready to fight traitors, and when those in the South are put down, we want a chance at those detestable cowardly ones in the North.

"General Grant's army was never in better fighting trim than at present, and if the traitors in Illinois will come down here it will do its utmost to exterminate them with their brother rebels."

**PHILADELPHIA.**—Mr. Bouleau has been released from F. Henry.

**HAVANA.**—Per Columbia.—We have no reliable information of the Florida since the departure of the Eagle. Of course there are many rumors. San Jacinto is reported lost, but I have traced the rumor to its

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Omni Union Passenger Depot

## Saturday Night's Report.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 30.

The resolutions forwarded by the Indiana officers to the legislature of that state, were drawn up by Major Henry Jordan, of the 17th Indiana, and not by Col. Hunter, of the 82d, as stated in the Cincinnati Commercial, Col. Wilder, of the 17th, Colonel Holt, of the 73d, and Capt. Kelly, of the 18th battery, all democrats, took an active part. The resolutions and preliminaries leading thereto have been submitted to the 26th Indiana regiment, and have been endorsed by every private soldier and every officer, with three exceptions. The soldiers everywhere endorse them with the utmost unanimity and enthusiasm, and it is doubtful if in this entire army a dozen from Indiana can be found who will not support their heart and hand.

CAIRO, Jan. 31.

Special to Chicago Evening Journal.—The ram Horner arrived from Vicksburg this morning. She had been on picket duty. She left Sunday morning, having on board Capt. Geo. Q. White, quartermaster of the ram fleet, who is bearer of dis-

patches.

One division of Gen. McClellan's forces are now on the Louisiana shore, three miles from Vicksburg, and in full view of the city.

On the 23d, while Colonel Warren Stuart, chief of cavalry on McClellan's staff, was out on a reconnaissance with a cavalry force, and attempting to destroy some ferry boats in the hands of the rebels, they were fired upon by some concealed rebels, and Colonel Stuart and three of his men were instantly killed. The colonel's body fell into the hands of the rebels, who horribly mutilated it.

It was ascertained that about 1500 rebels were on the Louisiana shore, and on the 24th a heavy infantry force, with one battery of artillery, left camp to go out and attack them or drive them away.

On the 23d a rebel steamer came up from below to Vicksburg, but whether or not she carried troops could not be determined. Our batteries fired several shots at her, but probably without effect, as the distance was great, and the guns of small caliber. The firing was returned by three rebel batteries on the Mississippi shore, without doing us any damage, however.

Water had commenced to run into the canal, but what effect it was producing was not known. The Horner reports the river rising from this point all the way down to Vicksburg. It is reported that another channel is to be dug to intersect the old one, with its mouth higher up, so as to receive the river current more directly.

Most of the squadron is up the mouth of the Yazoo.

Several of the mosquito boats are near Vicksburg.

The transports that carried McClellan's troops down the river have returned to Memphis.

DESMOINES, January 29.

Information comes here from Sioux City, that an Indian war of alarming proportions may be expected in the spring. The Sioux City Register states that warnings to this effect come from St. Paul, the Red river of the North, the Platte, and the upper Missouri. It is feared that a combined movement from all these points will be attempted.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 23.

Several officers of the 9th Illinois regiment, Irish Legion, have tendered their resignations to Gen. Hamilton of late, among others Lieuts. John J. O'Leary and Jos. Mahon, of company I. They say they are unwilling to serve after the passage of the President's proclamation and confederation act.

Major Van Horn, of an Iowa regiment, has also resigned for the same reason. Gen. Hamilton approves the resignations, and recommends their dismissal from the service without pay or emoluments, or the railroad or obtain possession of certain points in northern and central Kentucky.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, February 2.

New Orleans letters state that the Harriet Lane escaped from Galveston on the 19th, chased by the Brooklyn and two or three gunboats.

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February 14, 1863.

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will increase the mud which already im-

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Flour quiet, very firm, 7.55-7.75 extra stale. Wheat quiet firm, 1.49-1.57 Chicago spring; 1.57-1.63 Milwaukee club; 1.65-1.72 winter red. Corn 1420 better, 907-927 firm. Pork 1420. Whiskey decidedly higher; 62-63.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 17th, 1862.

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	8:45 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
3:45 P.M.	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N.W. north.	1:30 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
Milwaukee, west.	4:45 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
" through.	9:45 P.M.	5:30 A.M.
Madison, west.	1:10 P.M.	2:15 M.
Monroe and west.	10:45 A.M.	11:15 A.M.
Madison and west.	3:15 P.M.	8:30 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P.M., and close Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 P.M.		
Overland mail to Madison arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.		
Office hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 12 M. to 4 P.M.		

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

**ENTERTAINMENT.**—The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a musical soiree and festival at the Hyatt House Hall for the benefit of the Sabbath School on Wednesday Evening, Feb. 4th.

The instrumental music for the occasion will be furnished by the Blind Institute Brass Band and on the piano forte by Prof. Allen and Miss White. The vocal music will consist of patriotic and other songs, solos, quartettes and choruses. Admittance, 10 cents; supper, 25 cents.

Doors opened at 7½ o'clock. Tickets at all the bookstores.

**COME AT LAST.**—Dearborn has received the February number of Harper. A history of the gallant gumbat Essex is worth three times the price of the number.

**THE TWELFTH BATTERY.**—Private letters received in town announce the death of William Packham, of the twelfth battery, in hospital. This is the third death among the members of the battery from this city. Mr. Packham was a young man highly respected by his comrades, and by a large number of friends at home.

The division to which the battery is attached will probably leave Memphis for Vicksburg, about the 10th of this month. Lieut. Harlow was on a mission to Corinth to obtain the boxes, which belong to the battery that have been at the latter place several months.

**CONVEYANCING AND ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.**—Attention is called to the card of Mr. J. H. Balch, who offers his services in the above business. We have known Mr. Balch for several years, a part of the time as clerk in our office, and can cheerfully recommend him as a careful and correct business man. He is entirely reliable and prompt, and we trust may receive a share of public patronage in his line.

**WE** understand that there is to be a surprise party at the residence of Rev. Mr. Kinney, Tuesday evening, and that a large number of his friends will be there. We give this hint, confidentially, to them, fearing that some may not have heard of it.

**Water Witch Festival—To the Public.**

As some unintentional omissions may have occurred in the distribution of invitation tickets to the festival on Friday evening, Feb. 13th, at the Myres House, the committee extend a general invitation to the public to be present. No pains will be spared in rendering the occasion pleasant as well to those who have not received special invitations as to those who have.

H. HEMMING, A. D. STODDARD, ADAM SKELLY, B. RICHARDS, JOHN JOHNSON.

**POSTAGE STAMPS.**—One of the economical measures of the assembly last Friday was the passage of a resolution giving postage stamps to the messengers. At the same session Mr. Ginty introduced a resolution distributing \$9 worth to each member. The attempt to adjourn Saturday, and give the railroads a benefit by the use of free passes, prevented any action on the resolution.

**UNDERSTANDABLE!**—One of the items sent over by the telegraph last week was the following:

We also believe that the combination to put up the price of paper, almost attracts the fear of the leading foreign paper dealers under the reduced duty, only now with in the exercise of this power.

The Galena and Chicago Union railroad has forbidden the display of Chicago Times to be sold on the trains of that road. This action is eminently correct in principle, and will be approved by honestly loyal men, who would as soon knowingly permit quack to introduce a deadly poison into their bodies as to encourage or patronize enemies of the government at the present time. Superintendent Talcott has shown himself a genuine patriot.—Chicago Journal.

**RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,** Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863.

**AN ENEMY VICTIMIZED BY THE TELEGRAPH.**—Among the lookers on in Virginia is the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York Times. He had a brother in one of the New York regiments, and came here in pursuit of that brother's remains. The statement may not appear intrinsically ludicrous, but the circumstance is very funny. Several days ago Mr. Raymond received this telegram:

Your brother's corpse is at Belle Plain.

He hastened to the army as quick as steam could bring him, to perform the last offices of affection. Arriving at Belle Plain (twelve miles from here), he was a good deal astonished to find his brother not only alive, but in very vigorous health. The original message had been, "Your brother's corps is at Belle Plain," and for the ultimate transforming vowel the word was intended to the eccentricities of the telegraph. Mr. Raymond finding his relative in a high state of vitality for a dead man, has changed his visit of duty into one of observation.

On Saturday evening we had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. A. R. Harp, who was captured by the Sioux Indians on the 17th of August last, at a point two miles above the upper Indian agency, and soon afterwards taken to the vicinity of Devil's Lake, Dakota territory. Here he was sold by Little Crow to Dog Lake, chief of the Yankton tribe, by whom he was dressed in Indian costume, and obliged to marry an Indian squaw. There were six small children prisoners with him. On the night of the 23 inst., he left his Indian wife asleep and made tracks for Fort Ridgely, which place he reached in twelve days, having traveled nights and slept in the daytime. Our informant says the Sioux make no concealment of their intention to attack the white settlements on the border next spring, and he infers that they calculate upon being joined by the Chippewas. They are satisfied they have been swindled by Indian agents, and they will retaliate upon the whites for it.—Kankakee Gazette.

Always back your friends and face your enemies.

The more you affect, the less you will probably effect.

WARRANTS FOR SALE.

Yesterdays. A new supply just received by SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

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